Round-Trip Excursion Tickets. There is a growing feeling with general passenger agents that the time has come when round-trip excursion tickets should be done away with, and that, in lieu of them, one-way tickets should be sold and the purchaser be given a certificate entitling him to a ticket at reduced rates to return of the whole business; the Pennsylvania lines, 26.8; the Chicago & Grand Trunk, on. Excursion tickets are so much abused and manipulated by scalpers that they have become one of the chief causes of rate demoralization. If excursion rates must be granted for such gatherings as the Knights of Pythias and Grand Army of the Repubof Pythias and Grand Army of the Republic let them be made on a single-trip ticket, good only for a continuous journey. In that way, the general passenger agents that way, the general passenger agents claim, demoralization from the issuing of such tickets would be avoided. Rates might be secretly cut on these tickets, but might be secretly cut on these tickets, but
no general demoralization could result
from such cutting, as the irregular tickets
could not be thrown on the open market or
handled by scalpers for a lengthened period.
There are general passenger agents who
take the position that the great preventive
against cutting rates, and against scalpers
handling tickets, would be to make the
rate of 2 cents a mile uniform, and sell no
tickets on any other basis. Then the traveling public generally would be benefited,
and all organizations would get a very reasonable rate. There would be no fighting
for the business months in advance were

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Merchants' Dispatch is adding 250 refrigerator cars to its equipment.

for the business months in advance were

Barney & Smith have just delivered to the Northern Pacific ten new and very com-

cents per mile.

plete dining-cars. The Denver & Rio Grande road has under contract sixty-five passenger coaches, standard gauge, which are to be delivered by Sept. 1.

The Boston & Albany, as a safety precantion, has made the time space between passenger trains fifteen minutes, it having been ten minutes before,

President Hughart, of the Grand Rapids & Indiana, says that the travel to northern pleasure resorts this season has largely exceeded that of any former year. The business of the F. F. V. train over the Chesapeake & Ohio road has become so

heavy that nightly the train has five sleeping coaches on leaving Cincinnati, one coming through from Louisville. The ten new passenger engines which the Big Four is receiving from the Brooks lo-comotive-works are to be charged up to repairs. Ten small passenger engines will be sold, the new engines taking their num-

J. N. McCullough, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company; General Solic-itor Brooks, and E. A. Ford, general pas-senger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, are to be in the city to-

The Illinois Central has awarded the contract for twenty-five new locomotives to the Brooks locomotive-works. These engines are to be the heaviest ever run on the Illinois Central road, the engine itself weighing 104,000 pounds.

The Big Four inspection party, yesterday, came south over the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road from Benton Harbor to Anderson, Ind. To-day they inspect the road from Anderson to Cleveland, and tomorrow return to Indianapolis.

Three Class "O" heavy freight engines have been received by the Pennsylvania Company from Altoona since July 5 for service on the Indianapolis division. They are said to be very fine pieces of machinery and have speed as well as power.

F. H. Phillips, assistant superintendent of the New York Central, who died last week at Little Falls, N. Y., began service with the company twenty years ago as a messenger boy. For the last ten years he has held some responsible position. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road

will this year have an opportunity to demonstrate its full earning capacity, as the 451 miles is now all standard gauge and the road is well equipped. It is believed that this year its earnings will reach \$2,-

The Pennsylvania Company will Sunday next put on a new line of sleeping coaches out of Louisville, running via the old Cambridge City cut-off. At Cambridge City the sleepers will be attached to No. 8, going east, and from Pittsburg will be hauled on the Pennsylvania limited.

E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, in the July issue of the Official Railway Guide has introduced a new feature. It is the insertion of a special map on each page, which were more numerous than the pleasurable features of his journey.

Reed as a Regulator.

Washington Post. which enables passengers over these lines to understand the route at a glance.

The Belt road is now double track from the Peoria division of the Big Four, West

Saturday last. Two gold spikes were driven—one by R. A. Wilder, who projected the Lehigh Valley road forty years ago, and the other by R. H. Sayre, vice-presi-

The Lafayette car-works are building 550 oil-tank cars with a capacity to hold 72,000 gallons each. Of this number 325 are being built for the American Cotton-oil Company and 225 for the Manhattan Oil Company. These works have nearly completed a con-tract to build one thousand cars for the New York, Ontairo & Western road.

Matters will now likely come to a head on the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw road. A sufficient number of the securityholders have deposited their securities with the New York Trust Company to insure a reorganization of the company on the plan laid out six months ago, and the trust must now proceed with the foreclosure.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has received two more of the heavy freight engines recently ordered and two more will be shipped this week. When these are in service it will greatly relieve the road of its trouble to get power to haul the busi-ness offered. On Friday last there were 171 more car-loads of freight on the line than it

It is stated that not in the last ten years have the railroad shops located here been so full of business as now. The C., St. L. & P. road has working at its shops in the eastern part of the city 520 men on full time. At the Big Four shops, Brightwood, as many men are employed as can work to advantage, and some departments are mak-

Superintendent Mansfield was yesterday notified that in the distribution of engines on the Southwestern lines of the Pennsylvania Company three were to be added to the equipment of the Indianapolis & Vincennes road. They are to be new ones, not those cast off by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago because they were too light, as was the case last year.

Employes in all branches of the service, except the clerks, have now struck for higher pay and fewer hours' work. Without question the clerks in the freight offices work more hours in a year than in any branch of railroad service. A veteran clerk suggests that it would be the right thing for the railroad managers to advance their pay without any request.

Since Harry Miller took the superintendency of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis road, he has turned his attention to placing the branch from Columbus to Cambridge City in good physical condition. An expert railroader, who rode over it last week, says that the branch compares favorably with the main line from Indianapolis to Louisville, which means that it cannot well be excelled.

The United States Supreme Court has confirmed the decision of the Circuit Court dismissing the suit of income bondholders against the Iron Mountain road, of Ohio, praying that the foreclosure sale be set aside, or that it be declared an act in trust for both classes of bondholders. This litigation has been pending eight years, and was the outgrowth of the sale of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis narrow-gauge

At the meeting of the Chicago freight committee of the Central Traffic Association, yesterday, the Lake Shore gave notice of its intention to reduce the rate on provisions and live hogs from the present basis of 25 cents to 23 cents per hundred pounds, Chicago to New York. The Grand Trunk has been getting the bulk of the hog shipments for some time past, and will be more effected by the reduced rate on those ship-

ments than any other line. The reduction goes into effect next Monday, and will be met by all the other Eastern roads.

The shipments of flour, grain and provis-ions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 18,086 tons, against 18,736 for the preceding week, a decrease of 650 tons, and against 16,233 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 1,853 tons,

19.7, and the Baltimore & Ohio, 10.2. That there is ample room for car-service associations to do some good is evidenced in the following statement: In the year 1878 the White line had in service 3,520 cars, the performance of which averaged average mileage is twenty-nine miles per day; the Union line has 0.015 cars, and the average performance is thirty-six miles per

The Belt road company is putting in a new switch three hundred feet long for persons who have purchased grounds and are to erect a building in which to manufacture ax, pick, shovel and spade handles. Shipments of timber in the rough and of finished stuff will make it quite an addition to the switching business on the Belt road. This is the fourth private switch Superintendent Whitcomb has put in this season. The manufacturing interests on the Belt are increasing in a healthy and promising way.

An official of the Wabash says that there is no special reason for worrying over the the rate fixed, on all classes of travel, at 2 falling off in earnings of that road this year. The loss in net earnings is very small, and in gross earnings, last month, it was only 8 per cent. He says that the road has competition at every point almost, and its rates are necessarily low. Nevertheless, under the reorganization of the company,

pers will notice that the commissioners of lowa fix higher rates, with the exception of the first mile, than are charged for switching in this city.

Senator Sherman's Strategy. Boston Transcript (Ind.)

Senator Sherman has not lost his scepter as an authority on matters of finance. It is really amusing to see what power Demo-cratic Senators invest him with. Senator Morgan, who does not ordinarily lack for keensightedness or farsightedness, holds Mr. Sherman responsible for the conference committee's report on silver, which Mr. Morgan declares to be no compromise at all. Morgan declares to be no compromise at all, but an entire departure from the bills passed by both branches. This measure, which Democratic Senators declare to be Senator Sherman's handiwork, passed the Senate yesterday by a party vote, one Republican member and four Democratic members being absent unpaired. There seems to be wide differences of opinion as to the purport and probable operation of this bill, as to its effect upon silver, and the extent of inflation it will inaugurate. About the only thing certain about it today is that Senator Sherman has won additional laurels by his masterly management of a most difficult and intricate project of national finance, the consequences flowing from which cannot be prophesied, although Mr. Sherman is better qualified than any other public man to give an opinion as to its probable working.

In the whit apply to the political station the white sapply. When that time comes there will be a real race war. It would be far better to anticipate it and take away all profet by doing simple justice to the colored man.

If the white people of the South are wise they will profit by the Lodge bill, if it should become a law, and adjust themselves to the new situation.

THE REPORTED HILL-GRAY COMBINE.

A Democratic Organ Speaks Disrespectfully of Both Members of the Team.

Kansas City Star (Ind.)

The story goes that Hill has persuaded Gray to be ostensibly a candidate for the first place as a means for securing the Indiana delegation, with the understanding the state of the white sapply. When that time comes there will be a real race war. It would be far better to anticipate it and take away all pretext for it by doing simple justice to the colored man.

If the white apply. When that time will have a real race war. It would be far better to anticipate it and take away all pretext for it by doing simple justice to the colored man.

If the white apply to the policy and take avay all pretext for it by doing simple justice to the colored man.

If the white apply to the Lodge bill, if its probable working.

Fruitless Work of an Explorer.

Dr. Peters has returned to Zanzibar, and the news that awaited him there must have made him feel that life is hardly worth living. In the first place he went out to relieve Emin, but the bird had flown long before Peters reached the lake regions. As he was determined to relieve sombody. he turned his attention to Mwanga, the much-buffeted King of Uganda, and, according to all reports, helped to boost the young man on his throne again, and then made a treaty with him placing fair Uganda under German protection. tion. But the statesmen at home have wiped out the results of Dr. Peters's diplomacy. Uganda is a British possession, and all that is left to Peters is the vivid recollection of his tribulations, which

Washington Post. Speaker Reed does not shirk the respon-sibility of regulating any matter under his control. Having driven the cigar and pie stands out of the House corridors, the em-Side, to Brightwood, a distance of twelve miles. There has been expended on the Belt road in the nine months ending July 1, in improvements, \$14,300. This includes the laying of a second track three miles.

The last link in the new Lehigh Valley road, making a connection between Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, was completed on Saturday last. Two gold spikes were gestion when demanded by a House employe. To meet this special trade a small counter has been put up adjoining the members' lunch-room, on the east corridor, where the employes are accommodated at the reduced rates fixed by the Speaker.

> Southern Political Passion and Barbecues. New York Sun.

The Hon. Thomas Jones, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama, is havcandidate for Governor of Alabama, is having a pleasant canvass. After the speeches the crowd sits down to a feast, and all bitterness is forgotten in the new direction and stimulus given to jaw-work. Why can't the hot and howling South Carolinians, Tillmanites and anti-Tillmanites, imitate the pleasing Alabama custom? They seem to be getting unnecessarily vociferous and passionate. The best way to work off superfluous political excitement in the South is to stab sweetpotatoes and shed the blood of moonshine wine, and fill your midst with the rich fare of barbecues. the rich fare of barbecues.

The Alliance Idea.

Agunsta, Ga., Chroniele (Dem.) We are amazed at the credulity of our farmers in permitting themselves to be hoodwinked by so transparent a humbug as the sub-treasury scheme. The govern-ment has no authority, and never will have under any party or under any number of alliance Congressmen, socalled, to advance money to them on their farm products. The smooth, plausible demagogues are deceiving the farmers. They must know that the scheme which they are fooling the people with is impracticable and illusory.

Real-Estate Transfers. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M. July 14, 1890, as furnished by Elliott & Butler, abstracters of titles, Hartford Block, No. 84 East Market

Ohio L. Wade to William A. Wheeler, north half of lot 68, in Butler's addi-end addition.... Louisa H. Lubbe to E. S. Elder, lot 97, in Harlan et al.'s addition..... Luke G. Butterfield to Jackson A. Dawson, part of the northeast quar-ter of section 36, township 17, range 3, containing 1 acre.... Zarelda Wright to Harry M. Wright, lot 37, in Wright's subdivision of lot 3, etc., in square 14, in Hubbard et al.'s southeast addition Ernest H. Koller to Gideon W. Steffey, lot 30, in Koller's addition..... Ida Brake to Jane O'Keefe, lot 37, in Yandes's subdivision of part of outlot 130. R. S. Bushong to John A. Moore, lot 9, in Morgan, trustee's, subdivision of lot 8, etc., in Fletcher's east addi-

ley, lot 12 and part of lot 13, in Furgason's Haughville subdivision. D. T. Cloud to Ernest Ackemann, lot 7. in Bradley's Prospect-street sub-Indianapolis Water Company to Ja-cob Henry, lot 3, in Indianapolis 1,100.00 Water Company's subdivision of part of outlot 148. Indianapolis Water Company to Anna F. Henry, lot 2, in Indianapolis 450.00

tion... Elizabeth C. Schutter to Patrick God-

Water Company's subdivision of part of outlot 148.
Charles F. L. Paulsen to Mary L. Shaler, lot 15, in Frank's subdivision of part of lot 61, in Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Company's addi-

THE NATIONAL ELECTION BILL. Some Important Reasons Affecting Both Races Why the Measure Should Pass.

New York Independent. We understand, of course, that nothing that Congress can do can affect State elections. The negro may still be deprived of his vote in all State elections where negro supremacy is feared; but that which justifies the passage of the Lodge bill is the fact that the negro has no more liberty of action in voting in congressional than he has in State elections. The remedy for that is, we believe, the Lodge bill, and that is why it is the duty of Congress to enact that measure. It may, as Mr. Coleman fears, not only reunite the elements of the Democratic party and prevent all independent movements but it may result in the withdrawal of a larger portion of the white element from the Republican party. Suppose it does. That is a matter which will right itself in time. The present duty of the Republican party is to stand manfully and bravely by the men who have stood so faithfully by it under the most untoward and discouraging cirthat Congress can do can affect State elecwho have stood so faithfully by it under the most untoward and discouraging circumstances. The magnetic needle is not truer to its pole than the negro voter has been to the Republican party; but he has had reason to fear that the Republican party was not true to him. This is the best opportunity we have had of showing him that his interests are our interests, and that so far as the power of Congress can go it will be exerted to secure to him rights he has acquired under the Constitution of the United States. the United States.

Furthermore, as we have already shown, the Lodge bill is an attempt to secure pure and honest elections. No exercise of power that is constitutional, no expenditure of money that is necessary, should be spared in obtaining free and honest elections. It ought not to be necessary to make such a statement as this, but it is the strongest argument and the best argument to oppose to the plea that fair, and open, and honest under the reorganization of the company, the fixed charges have been reduced so that there will be a clear surplus of half a million for its fiscal year, after paying operating expenses and meeting all fixed charges.

The Railroad Commissioners of Iowa have arranged a tariff of switching charges for the roads doing business in that State, and have notified the railway managers that it is expected that these rates will be adopted. The rate fixed for one mile or less is \$1; over one mile and not more than two, \$1.50; over two miles and not exceeding four, \$2.50. Indianapolis shippers will notice that the commissioners of elections would result in negro supremacy. acy now would be much better than it was

just after the war. The negroes have gained immensely in intelligence and capacity.

Moreover, the race that has the intelligence and the fitness to rule will rule. The whites of the South might have regained the control of their States and retained that control by a more just and humane method than by cheating and intimidating the negro. It may not be too late yet for the negro. It may not be too late yet for them to apply this method. There must be a change ere long. The negro is a quick imitator. He can learn vices as quickly and easily as virtues; and he is gaining so rapidly in intelligence and power that ere long he will apply to the political situation the same methods which he has seen the whites apply. When that time comes there will be a real race war. It would be far better to anticipate it and take away all pretext for it by doing simple justice to the

The story goes that Hill has persuaded Gray to be ostensibly a candidate for the first place as a means for securing the Indiana delegation, with the understanding that Gray shall throw his forces to Hill at the critical moment and then take the second place on the ticket with Hill. It is also agreed that if Hill shall not develop sufficient strength to secure the prize, then he will throw over his following in the convention to Gray and help the Indiana man to the first place. The programme is: Anything to beat Cleveland.

The story may or may not be true, but

The story may or may not be true, but certain circumstances lend it verisimilitude. It is morally certain that Hill went to Indiana to advance his interests as a presidential candidate. The arrangement which has been outlined is one which Hill's political astuteness would suggest. And, finally, there is reason to believe that Gray's vanity would make him an easy victim to any scheme which should seem-ingly recognize his greatness as a states-

The reported plan is really very feeble, and for a number of reasons. In the first place, neither Hill nor Gray can trust the place, neither Hill nor Gray can trust the other. Both are unscrupulous politicians, who would violate the most solemn agreement if such a course should promise an advantage. In the next place, Gray's candidacy for the first place on the ticket would probably deprive him of the empty honor of being even mentioned in the convention. It is possible that the sentiment of State pride might induce Indiana Democrats to support Gray for the second place, but his unfitness for the office of chief executive is so notorious in his own State that the suggestion of a likelihood or a possibility of his being a candidate for that position would result in his utter extinction as a politician. Hence the plan is not a good politician. Hence the plan is not a good one, except in so far as Hill may have cajoled Gray's vanity and secured the lat-

ter's attachment to his fortunes. The fact is that the presidential aspira-tions of both these candidates, whether tions of both these candidates, whether they look to the first or second place, are simply absurd. The Democratic party, with all its past reputation for blandering, is not likely to scuttle its own ship at a time when all the signs point to a successful voyage. Hill and Gray belong to a class of politicians who are pestiferous enough when their operations are confined within the boundaries of a ward, a county or a State, and it is scarcely possible that the politics of the Nation will ever be debased by encouraging such demagogues to believe that presidential honors are within their reach. in their reach.

SIBERIAN POLITICAL EXILES. Their Lot Described by a Former Prisoner Who Revisited Russia Incognito.

Boston Advertiser. Alexey Baranoff, of this city, whose thrill-Alexey Baranoff, of this city, whose thrilling tale of escape from Siberian exile was
told several months ago, has recently returned from a trip to Russia, it being the
first visit that he has made in many years
to his native land. Mr. Baranoff was sent
to Siberia from Russia as a political prisoner. After several years' labor in the mines
he made his escape and came to America.
He has been for many years a naturalized He has been for many years a naturalized citizen of Boston.

citizen of Boston.

Mr. Baranoff on his recent visit to Russia found the state of his native country to be very bad. After many years' absence he found no such improvement in the condition of the people as would be expected in a country blessed with such magnificent natural resources and advantages as Russia. There is little advancement and much discontent and misery among the people. In no American city can such misery and beggary be found as appear in the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Besides visiting Russia. Mr. Baranoff went into Siberia as far as Irkutzk. He found the state of the political prisoners to be worse than of the political prisoners to be worse than when he escaped in 1856.

"They have never been treated so badly," says Mr. Baranoff, "as at the present time. To-day the political prisoners, instead of being sent to the mines, are very largely sent into the interior to live among the Yakoots, a low race, who live in skin huts. Many of the prisoners also live in these skin huts, and the government allowance for food is insufficient. In the mines you are at least given enough food, such as it are at least given enough food, such as it is. The flogging of men and women is a common everyday occurrence among the political exiles. A few months before I was in Irkutzk a political prisoner who was ill was taken from his bed and hanged. It is only the few detached cases of Siberian outrages that the world ever | hears

Mr. Baranoff says that the strength of the Czar in Russia to-day lies with the common people. Their blind, unquestion-ing love for their emperor is well shown by the title which they bestow on him of "Earthly God." "The Russian people," says Mr. Baranoff, "are said to have two gods, their 'Heavenly God' and their 'Earthly God.' I witnessed an interesting sight in St. Petersburg on Easter Sunday morning, which illustrated the devotion felt by the common people for the Czar. Fifteen thousand recruits for the army, who had come in from the country to the capital, were assembled to be inspected by the Czar. The chief purpose of the parade

Russia. When the Emperor appeared among the recruits they began to prostrate among the recruits they began to prostrate themselves and show every mark of reverence as if he was indeed an 'earthly god.'"

Mr. Baranoff says that every third man whom you meet in St. Petersburg to-day is a detective. And the majority of the detectives, whether male or female, are Nihilists. The Nihilists are stronger and more numerous to-day than ever before. Imprisonment and banishment only make them multiply. For every political exile sent to Siberia 100 Nihilists are created. Referring to the mistaken idea entertained by many of the American people as to the principles and aims of the Nihilists, Mr. Baranoff says: "The Nihilists are not vagabonds or enemies of law and order. They are educated men and women, as a rule, and come mostly as a rule, and come mostly from the higher classes. Their sole aim is to secure a constitutional law for their country and do away with the pro-cess of administration which takes a man out of his house and sends him to prison and Siberia, giving him no opportunity to defend himself and leaving his friends ignorant of his fate. A thief or other offender may have a lawyer, but if you are suspected of conspiring politically off you go without a chance to defend yourself. This is what the Nihilists want to abolish. They are true lovers of their country. Their aim is to enlighten the lower classes of their countrymen and secure for their country a constitutional government like that of England and America."
According to Mr. Baranoff, George Ken-

nan is unpopular in Russia with the Nihilists, as well as with the government. The Nihilists feel that the American writer has hurt their cause in many ways more than he has done it good. In regard to the Kennan-Dunston controversy, Mr. Baranoff says that it seems almost absurd that Mr. Kennan should refer the vice-consul to the official reports of the Russian prison administration for the last decade for facts in regard to Russian prisons and prisoners. Only a few of the highest Russian officials have any knowledge of these reports, and it seems highly improbable that they would be submitted to the inspection of a vice-consul or any other representative of a foreign nation.



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Hartford Block, 84 East Market st.

THROAT AND NOSE. Dr. SARAH STOCKTON.

227 North Delaware Street. DR. J. A. SUTCLIFFE Office, 95 East Market street. Hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. Sundays excepted. Telephone 941.

DR. HADLEY. OFFICE—104 North Meridian st. Office hours—8 to 9 a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m.; 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.; Telephone, 802. Residence—270 North Delaware st. House telephone (day), 1215.

DR. HAMMOND

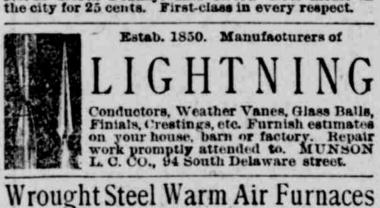
Has removed his residence to
790 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST.
Office—4 WEST OHIO ST.

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OFFICE-369 South Meridian street, RESIDENCE-573 North Meridian street, Office Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Telephones—Office: 907. Residence: 427.

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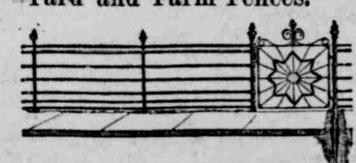
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GEO. J. MAYER. Seals, Stencils, Stamps, Etc. 15 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind. Send for catalogue.

[OFFICIAL.]

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

- OF THE --UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company

On the 30th day of June, 1890. Located at No. 223 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.

M. BENNETT, JR., Manager. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand, and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule \$136,891.31 761,495.93 Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged and free from any prior incumbrance. LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and not due..... Losses unadjusted.
Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.
Amount recessary to reinsure outstanding risks.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company, on the 30th day of June, 1890, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereaf. I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 10th day of July, 1890.

BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.

[OFFICIAL.]

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 30th day of June, 1890.

Located at 746 Broad street, Newark, N. J. F. H. HARRIS, President. J. H. WORDEN, Secretary. The amount of its capital is. \$600,000
The amount of its capital paid up is. \$600,000

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in hands of agents or other persons..... Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance...... 1,248,773.78 Losses adjusted and due.
Losses adjusted and not due.
Losses unadjusted
All other claims against the company
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1890, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 10th day of July, 1890.

BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.

[OFFICIAL.] COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION - OF THE -

Insurance Company of North America

On the 30th day of June, 1890.

Located at No. 510 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. OHARLES PLATT, President. GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is. \$3,000,000
The amount of its capital paid up is. \$3,000,000 THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured—loans on collateral security, and other items.

Debts for premiums (expenses and commissions off).

All other securities—bank and other stocks, bills receivable, book accounts and other property 3,452,861.30 Losses adjusted and due.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1890, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 10th day of July, 1890.

BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.

[OFFICIAL.]

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company

On the 30th day of June, 1890. Located at 510 Walnut street, Philadeiphia, Pa

JOHN DEVEREAUX, President. Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... Beal estate, unincumbered Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent, as per sheedule filed, 2,004,092,50 Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured—loans on collateral securities.

Debts for premiums—net amount, in course of collection.

All other securities—interest accrued on loans. \$3,329,935.81 LIABILITIES.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company, on the 30th day of June, 1890, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 7th day of

> [OFFICIAL.] COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company

- OF THE -

On the 30th day of June, 1890.

Located at 218 Main street, Hartford, Conn. J. B. PIERCE, Secretary. J. M. ALLEN, President. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Beal estate unincumbered

Bonds and stocks owned by the company, per schedule attached, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise securedAinterest accrued, not due. 752,286.12 429,270.00 LIABILITIES. The greatest amount in any one risk, \$50,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company, on the 30th day of June, 1890, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and a fix my official seal, this 7th iday of July, 1890.

BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.

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